

## **APPENDIX A**



MSA boundaries are as defined on June 30, 1963



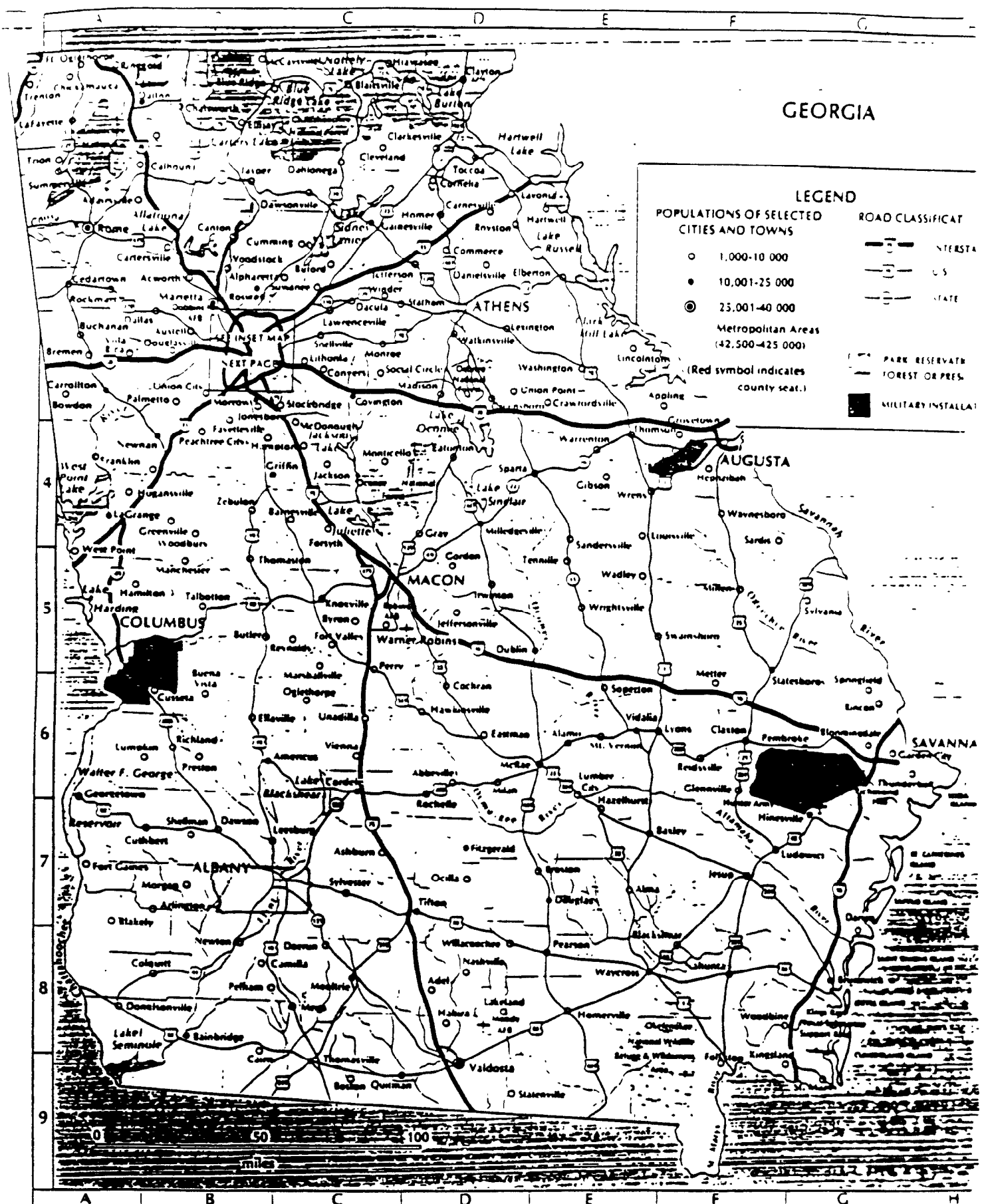


FIGURE 11  
Principal Artesian Aquifer

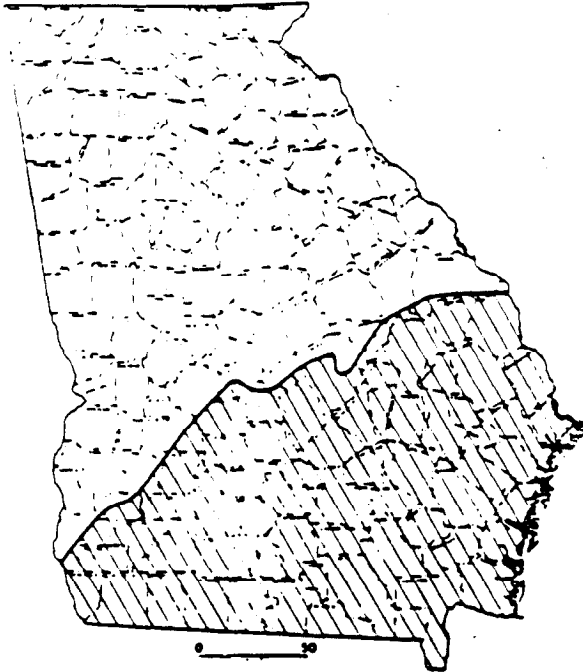


FIGURE 12  
Claiborne Aquifer

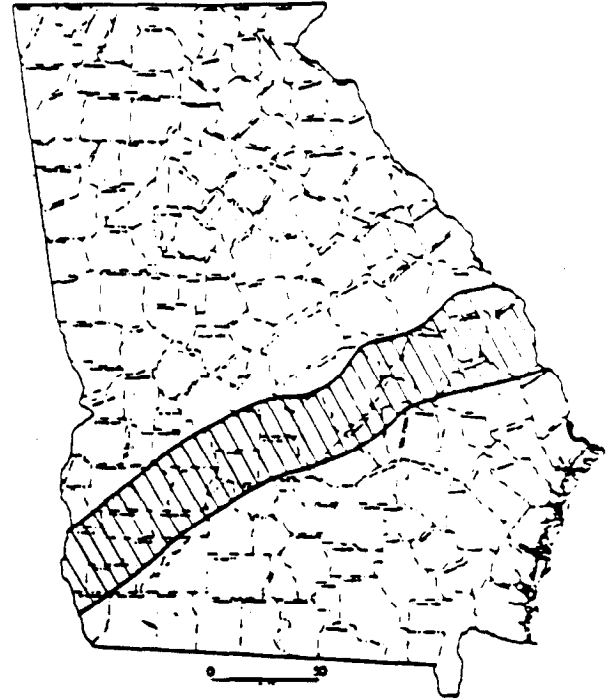


FIGURE 13  
Clayton Aquifer

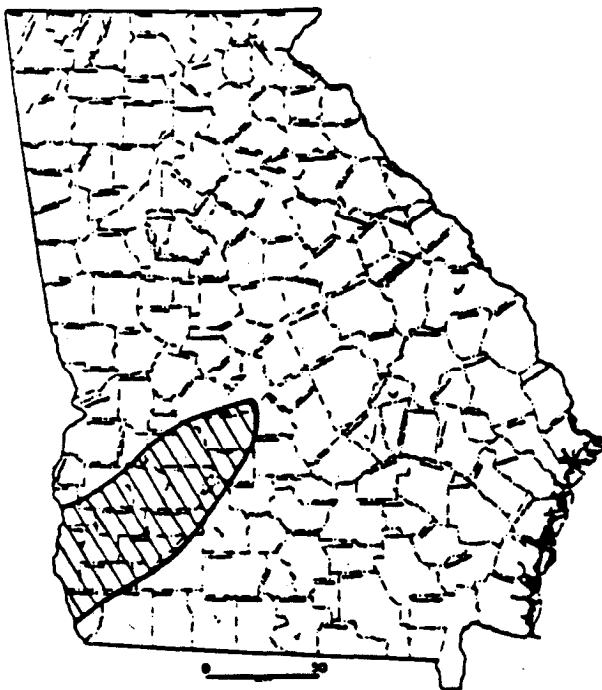
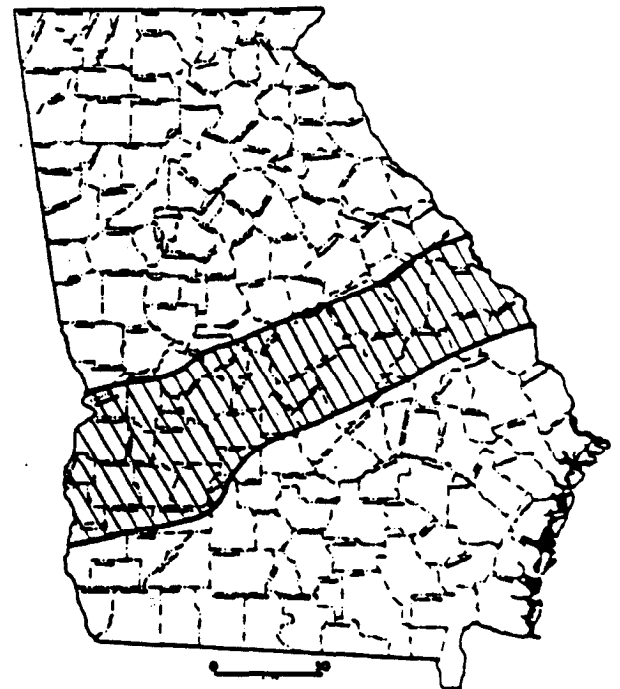
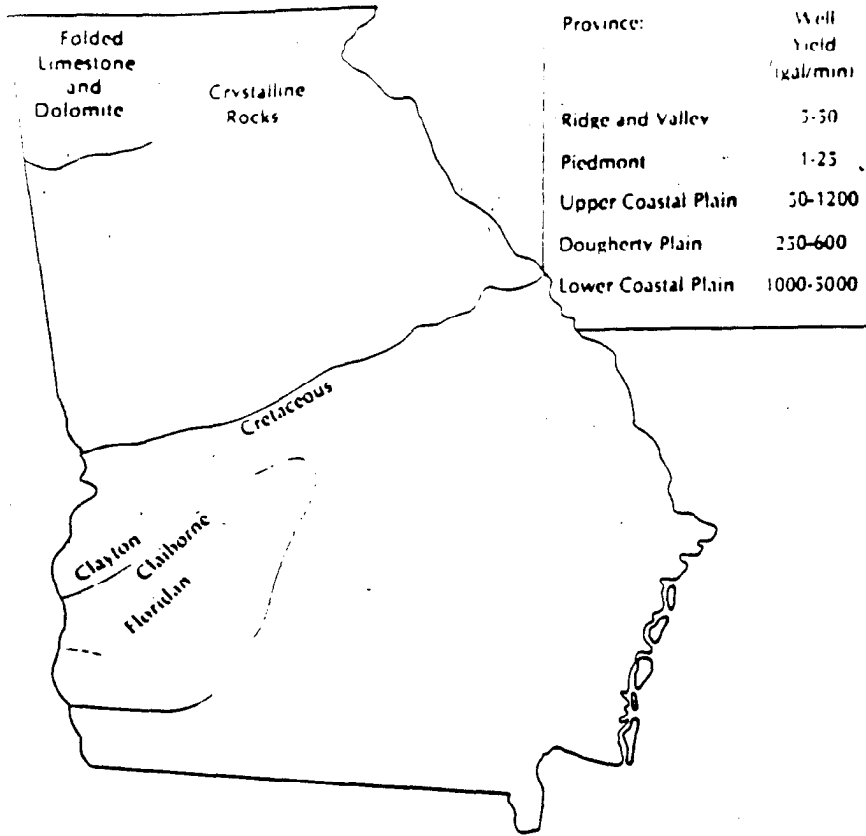


FIGURE 14  
Cretaceous Aquifer



*All of the above reprinted from James E. Kundell. Ground Water Resources of Georgia (Athens: Institute of Government, University of Georgia, 1978). Data from David Swanson, Status of Ground Water Knowledge in Georgia, unpublished internal report for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.*

## GROUND WATER AQUIFERS



The Coastal Plain is composed of alternating layers of sand, clay, and limestone. Overlying strata confine productive aquifers. Aquifers near the Fall Line, however, are exposed or lie near the surface. The four main aquifers are the Floridan, Claiborne, Clayton, and Cretaceous.

The Floridan aquifer is made of confined limestone, dolostone, and calcareous sand. It supplies approximately 50 percent of the state's groundwater (600 mgd); its major users include Savannah, Brunswick, St. Marys, Albany, and the Dougherty Plain area. Increased use of the aquifer in the last 100 years has caused a 110-foot drop in the potentiometric surface near Savannah and an 80-foot drop near St. Marys. At Brunswick, the decline has led to the intrusion of brackish water from deeper zones.

The Claiborne and Clayton aquifers consist of confined sand and limestone. They are the major sources of water for southwestern Georgia. The Cretaceous aquifer, a system of sand and gravel, is the major source of water in east central Georgia.

The map showing depth to the first major groundwater reservoir was created using a combination of topographic and piezometric surface maps.

## THREE DIMENSIONAL SCHEMATIC

## OF COASTAL PLAIN AQUIFERS

## HARDNESS OF GROUND WATER

